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Indonesia East Timor Program

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Dear friends in solidarity:

I would like to introduce to you Mr. Peter Monette of Montreal, Canada. Peter is an independent filmmaker who is planning a video on East Timor, with a special focus on the complicity of the Canadian government in maintaining the fiction that nothing is happening there. I would be grateful to you if you could give him your full assistance where possible.

He is travelling in Portugal in order to interview activists and, if possible, Timorese refugees for the film. I can vouch for Peter's integrity and reliability -- he is sensitive to the reasons for maintaining confidentiality when it is needed. I understand that he is interested in filming Timorese cultural activities and also in interviewing refugees in Portugal on their experiences (in my view this is particularly important, considering the total ignorance Canadians have of the unique culture and human experience of the East Timorese people), and I have full confidence that Peter will respect any conditions set for him by people who are willing to speak but reluctant to be identified.

Peter and the people who are working with him in Montreal are aware of the difficulties they are likely to encounter in raising funds for their project; at this point a lot of their activities are being funded out of their own pockets. Nevertheless, they are determined to put the full horror of the suffering of the Timorese before the eyes of the Canadian public. I admire their resolution, and ask that Peter be given every opportunity to meet with individuals and groups and attend events so that he can tell the story of East Timor as fully as possible.

Yours sincerely,

J Morrigan

Julia Morrigan

/jm

Human Rights Brief
Indonesia East Timor Program
Presented by the Canada Asia
Working Group, January 1987

INDONESIA and EAST TIMOR

Political Background

We are concerned about the continued erosion of civil liberties in Indonesia and the alarming rise in the more violent forms of human rights abuses in both Indonesia and East Timor. [1]

President Suharto and his "Orde Baru", or New Order, came to power in 1965 during a military coup, the aftermath of which was one of the worst bloodbaths of the modern era. Under Gen. Suharto, the military coordinated the slaughter of between 500,000 and one million men, women and children suspected of being supporters of the Communist Party (PKI). In the 21 years since, the Suharto Government has moved to destroy virtually all progressive or independent organizations, to bring the trade union movement under its control, and to open the country to foreign exploitation. Under the "dwi fungsi", or Dual Function concept, the military maintains a permanent directive role in both the national security and socio-political spheres.

The Government continues to clamp down on all expressions of dissent, mainly through legalistic means. Waves of trials have been conducted against Indonesian dissidents, both Muslim and non-sectarian, under the extraordinarily arbitrary terms of the Anti-Subversion Law. Many have been sentenced to lengthly prison terms for no more than the peaceful expression of opinions differing from that of the New Order. As the judges who convicted the preacher H.M. Sanusi commented in September, "Mere whispers are punishable under the anti-subversion law." [2] Domestic publications have been banned and foreign journalists forced to leave the country as retaliation against the reporting of Government corruption. Labour and human rights groups face increasing restrictions on an already severely curtailed range of permitted activities. The context for considering the human rights situation in Indonesia is the tendency of officials to regard the concerns of human rights activists as contrary to the interests of the Indonesian state.

The military continues its operations against independence movements in Irian Jaya (Organisasi Papua Merdeka - OPM) and the occupied Portugese province of East Timor (Fretilin), which Indonesia invaded illegally in 1975. According to both Fretilin and some Western diplomats, Indonesia has been stepping up its military activities in East Timor in preparation for a new offensive in 1987. [3] Enormous loss of life, famine, mass arrests and extra-judicial executions, and many other widespread and systematic human rights violations have regularly followed

previous Indonesian drives against Fretilin. East Timor remains largely concealed from international scrutiny after 11 years of Indonesian occupation.

Human Rights Violations

It is very difficult to assess the human rights situation in Indonesia. One reason for this is the condition of generalized violation that is in effect. For example, more than 400,000 persons were imprisoned for political reasons between 1965 and 1969. Although most of these people have since been released, they, their children, and even their grand-children continue to be officially identified as political offenders and have their basic civil rights severly restricted.

Information on specific human rights violations in Indonesia is also very difficult to obtain, partly because of the severe restrictions imposed on any independent agency by the Social Organizations Act, and partly because of the Government's policy of regarding human rights as a foreign, "anti-Indonesian" concept. We are concerned about the "right to promote human rights" in Indonesia, particularly since lawyers defending human rights there are increasingly subjected to harassment and intimidation. The founder of the Legal Aid Foundation (LBH), Adnan Buyung Nasution, was charged with contempt of court in February and his license to practice is threatened with suspension. [4] In March, the Jakarta district court announced the preparation of a new law on contempt of court intended to curb both defense lawyers and media reportage of dissident trials. [5]

EXTRA-JUDICIAL EXECUTION

Reports of Extra-Judicial Execution ("petrus", or death-squad killings) continued in 1986. These have primarily been directed against former prisoners, as in a wave of killings in East Java that began in November 1985 and continued until the Spring of 1986. There is considerable evidence implicating the army and the police force in the murders. The most recent may be due in part to a vaguely-defined "shoot-to-kill" police operation against "criminals" announced in 1985.

Several people have died following beatings and torture while in police custody. For example: Muhammad Djabir bin Abubaker died on 24 or 25 January 1986 after torture by police [6]; Alan Siahaan died on 1 June 1986 after being beaten while in police custody. In the latter case, when lawyers tried to pursue the matter in court in behalf of the family the judge dismissed the case on the grounds that the police had never issued an arrest warrant for Siahaan and, therefore, could not be held responsible for his death. [7]

EXECUTION OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

Ten political prisoners ("tapols") were executed in September-October 1986. Nine of these were long-term prisoners accused of association with the PKI; the tenth, Maman Kusmayadi, was alleged to have been involved in the Muslim "Imron" group. It is understood that these executions, the largest number in more than a dozen years, are part of the Government's intensification of repression in preparation for the 1987 general elections. Some 30 long-term tapols remain under sentence of death, and it is feared that further executions are planned for the near future. [8]

DISAPPEARANCE

Disappearance is reported to be especially prevalent in East Timor and Irian Jaya, but incidents have also occurred in other parts of the country. In September, for example, 3 East Timorese students in Jakarta were "Disappeared" by the military. The authorities later acknowledged custody of one of the students, but refused to admit responsibility for the other two. Two more Timorese students were then arrested. All 5 were unconditionally released in mid-October. The episode seems to have been intended to terrorize the East Timorese community living in Indonesia. [9]

TORTURE

Cases of torture are difficult to document, but are understood to be commonplace among tapols. Members of Fretilin and OPM are especially vulnerable to abuse, and some specific cases are known. For example, four Papuans were reported to have been tortured in February in an unknown place of detention; Aben Pagawak, one of 12 forcibly-repatriated refugees who were charged with subversion upon their return to Indonesian authorities, escaped after being tortured in Jayapura Prison. [10]

MASS EXODUS

In September there was an influx of 747 Papuan refugees from Irian Jaya into Papua-New Guinea (PNG). PNG Foreign Minister Legu Vagi reported that they told officials of an attack by Indonesian soldiers in which six Papuans were executed. [11] More than 10,000 refugees are currently in PNG, and it is expected that a new military offensive by the Indonesian army against the OPM will further add to their numbers.

FREEDOM OF RELIGION AND EXPRESSION

Almost all incidents of persecution of religious are based on the Suharto Government's desire to prevent Muslim and Christian clergy from speaking out against the oppression of the poor and powerless. Last year, "Kopkamtib", the military national security agency, passed strict regulations preventing Muslim preachers from speaking on certain topics, such as criticism of the Government or the state ideology of "Pancasila". [12] At least 18 Muslims are known to have been jailed between January and May, 1986 for related offences, bringing to 129 those imprisoned as a result of the so-called "Muslim trials" as of May, 1986. Specific cases include Achmad Zonet Sumarlan, age 23, sentenced in February to 6 years for "distributing newspapers", and Mawardi Noor, age 67, sentenced in January to 9 years for his "sermons". [13]

Little in the way of criticism is tolerated by the Indonesian Government. Two examples may serve to illustrate:

On January 8th the former secretary-general of ASEAN, Lt.Gen. H.R. Dharsono, was sentenced to ten years imprisonment for "subversion", that is, his criticism, as a member of the moderate Petition of 50 group, of the 1984 army shootings at Tanjung Priok. [14]

On October 9th the operating license of Sinar Harapan, the nation's largest evening newspaper, was revoked. The independent daily, founded under Church auspices 25 years ago, was accused by the Government of causing "unrest among the public" with its coverage of Indonesia's economic problems. [15]

ABUSES UNDER TRANSMIGRATION

International protests have slowed but not halted the Government transmigration scheme, which is now directed mainly toward Irian Jaya and Kalimantan. Transmigration, a program of internal colonization, has resulted so far in the movement of about 4 million people to the "outer islands", the destruction of millions of hectares of rainforest, and the eradication of many tribal lands, rights, and cultures across the archipelago. Reports indicate that transmigration sites are becoming increasingly militarized as the powerless of the country are pitted one against the other. We are also concerned about the announcement this year of a new educational program directed at tribal people in which "children pursuing an education ... will be separated from their parents to keep them from settling into their parents' lifestyle." [16]

East Timor

Indonesia invaded East Timor in December 1975. Since then, according to East Timorese Church estimates, some 200,000 Timorese have died. After more than 11 years Indonesia continues

to wage a war of attrition and refuses to allow foreign observers or international relief groups free access to the territory. It is difficult, therefore, to learn what is truly going on in East Timor, but Indonesia's determination to keep East Timor concealed from international inquiry suggests that the massive human rights abuses documented by the Timorese Catholic Church, Amnesty International and others are still continuing. Indeed, reports of increased military operations in East Timor in November suggest that repression may be escalating as elections the approach. [17]

DISAPPEARANCE

Two East Timorese students, D.M. Sarmento and G. da Silva, were arrested in Dili in early August and held incommunicado for nearly three months. They are now said to be in Dili's Comarca Prison. [18]

MASS ARRESTS

A number of mass arrests of civilians suspected of supporting the resistance have been reported. Eighty people were reported arrested in Baucau, and large numbers in Dili, Lospalos and Viqueque in early July. [19] These were said to be a "preventive measure" by Indonesian authorities to forestall unrest upon the 10th anniversary of East Timor's forcible incorporation into Indonesia.

A letter from East Timor received by the former Catholic Bishop of East Timor, Mgr. da Costa Lopes, reports that the use of strategic hamlets, or "campos do concentracao", continues on a wide scale: "The people live in state of permanent encirclement. They are not allowed to leave their villages beyond 3 km. besides, they always have to have a 'pass' issued by the Indonesian military authorities ... In Uatolari the Indonesians set up barbed wire around the center of the village. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon the whole population has to be in this fenced off area." [20]

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

Indonesian military continue to suspect Catholic clergy of subversion, and there are many reports of harassment. In July the acting Catholic Bishop of East Timor, Mgr. Carlos Belo, wrote a letter to the Indonesian authorities in which he bitterly denounced the treatment of Fr. Walter van Wouwe, a parish priest of Lospalos-Lautem, "who was brutally beaten on June 27 by two members of the Army." In protest, the Bishop has instructed all priests and religious in East Timor to boycott the Government courses on Pancasila. He cited the "brutal and inhuman behavior that continues to occur and which belittles our pastors ... What is the use of talking about Pancasila while priests are the objects of suspicion, threats and even crude beatings?" [21]

Recommendations

We urge the Canadian Government to:

1. urge the Government of Indonesia to ratify the Universal Declaration on Human Rights;

2. work to reinstate Indonesia on the list of countries being investigated under Confidential Procedure 1503 of the UN Commission on Human Rights;

3. support efforts to press the Indonesian Government to fulfill its promises to allow independent observers to visit East Timor;

4. help apply international pressure on Indonesian authorities to give free and unrestricted access to international relief and human rights agencies to work in East Timor and Irian Jaya, particularly the International Committee of the Red Cross and Amnesty International;

5. encourage the Secretary-General of the United Nations to include representatives of the East Timorese people, including members of Fretilin, in talks held under his auspices in accordance with the 1982 UN Resolution 30/37.

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Notes

[1] We gratefully acknowledge the assistance of the Indonesia-East Timor Program in the development of this brief.

[2] Tempo, 13 sept 86.

[3] The Independent (London), 6 nov 86.

[4] Human Rights Internet Reporter, June 86.

[5] Kompas, 21 march 86.

[6] Amnesty International, cited in Indonesia Reports, Human Rights Supplement #18, Oct 86.

[7] Tapol Bulletin #77, Sept 86.

[8] Amnesty International, Indonesia: Recent Executions and the Application of the Death Penalty, Nov 86.

[9] Amnesty International, ASA 21/34/86, 31 oct 86; Timor Link #7, Oct 86.

[10] Amnesty International, 1 feb 86.

[11] Tapol #77, Sept 86.

[12] Berita Tanpa Sensor, Year 5, #12, 1985.

[13] Muslim Trial Verdicts December 84 - 19 May 86.

[14] Human Rights Forum, July-Sept 86.

[15] World Council of Churches, One World, Dec 86.

[16] Indonesian Embassy (US), Indonesian News and Views, 15 july 86.

[17] Independent, 6 nov 86.

[18] Amnesty International, ASA 21/34/86, 31 oct 86.

[19] Australian Coalition for Overseas Aid, Press Statement, 24 july 86.

[20] Letter to Mgr. M. da Costa Lopes, 20 feb 86.

[21] Mgr. C.F.X. Belo, 7 july 86.

HUMAN RIGHTS

EAST TIMOR—REPORTED MASSACRES BY INDONESIAN FORCES

Mr. Jim Manly (Cowichan—Malahat—The Islands): Mr. Speaker, since 1975 Indonesia has illegally occupied the former Portuguese colony of East Timor. Amnesty International estimates that up to one-third of the East Timorese have been killed by Indonesian forces. Now there are reports that in August of last year the entire population of the village of Fo-Mano was massacred by Indonesian troops, and yet Canada has been very silent about these abuses.

In 1985-86 Canada provided over $77 million of bilateral assistance to Indonesia. We continue to issue permits for the export of military equipment, and we even sponsored an arms bazaar in Indonesia. This week when the Indonesian Foreign Minister visits Canada would be a good time for us to show that we cared for human rights by speaking out against Indonesia's wrongful occupation of East Timor and demanding that East Timorese be involved in U.N. consultations on their future.

* * *

[*Translation*]

HERITAGE DAY

RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT AND ENRICH NATIONAL HERITAGE

Mrs. Anne Blouin (Montmorency—Orléans): Mr. Speaker, today we celebrate Heritage Day, and we have been doing so on the third monday of February since 1973, when a proposal by the Heritage Canada Foundation unanimously received the support of the Members of the House of Commons.

The purpose of Heritage Day is to remind us of the riches of our Canadian heritage. It is a day to reflect on the achievements of past generations.

As the Member for a riding that saw the birth of French Canadian culture in North America, and I am of course referring to the Beaupré Coast and the Île d'Orléans, I would like to take this opportunity to remind all Quebecers and Canadians that in 1986, the historic quarter in Quebec City was added to UNESCO's list of world heritage sites. This official recognition has enhanced Quebec City's international standing, confirmed once again by the success of Rendez-vous '87.

Mr. Speaker, we must remember that it is up to each and every one of us to protect and enrich our common heritage for future generations.

S. O. 21

• (1405)

[*English*]

FINANCE

GASOLINE TAXES—OPPOSITION TO POSSIBLE INCREASE

Mr. Fernand Robichaud (Westmorland—Kent): Mr. Speaker, the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources (Mr. Masse) recently indicated that higher consumer taxes on gasoline and other petroleum products are again being considered by the Government. Canadians are already paying too much tax on gasoline. In fact, since the Conservatives took office in 1984, gasoline taxes have risen by 10 per cent.

The price of gasoline is now between 35 per cent and 45 per cent higher in Canada than it is in the United States, taking into account the exchange rate. This enormous price difference is hindering the growth of Canada's important tourism industry which employs over 600,000 Canadians. Considering that 74 per cent of Americans travel to Canada by automobile, it is easy to conclude that the price of gasoline is an important factor in their decision to visit Canada and in the length of time of their visits. I urge the Government to think twice before again raising gasoline taxes: think about tourism, and think about jobs, jobs, jobs.

* * *

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

FIRST MEETING OF NATIONAL ADVISORY BOARD FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Mr. John Reimer (Kitchener): Mr. Speaker, the first meeting of the Prime Minister's (Mr. Mulroney) newly created National Advisory Board for Science and Technology took place this morning.

Significantly, the board is chaired by the Prime Minister (Mr. Mulroney) and is composed of some of Canada's leading industrialists and scientists. I am pleased that Dr. Douglas Wright, President of the University of Waterloo, is a member of this prestigious board.

The establishment of the board was one of the major initiatives in the October Speech from the Throne. Pursuant to its mandate, this committee will assess national science and technology goals and policies and their application to Canada's economy. The Government has taken an incoherent set of programs left to us by the former administration and has created an organized science and technology strategy. These measures are designed to place Canada on the leading edge of high-technology competition, thereby maintaining and creating many new jobs and giving us one of the finest standards of living in the world.

Newfoundland and Labrador fishermen must be paramount. Why is he backing down on that commitment?

Right Hon. Brian Mulroney (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, we are not backing down. Every—

Mr. Rompkey: That is what the Minister of Fisheries said this morning.

Mr. Mulroney: The Minister of Fisheries said nothing—

Mr. Rompkey: He would take no position this morning.

An Hon. Member: Does he ever say anything?

Mr. Speaker: The Right Hon. Prime Minister.

Mr. Mulroney: I invite my hon. friend to reflect upon what the Minister said. It is completely consistent with the position the Government has adopted and I have set out. Surely as a member of the federal Parliament of Canada, as a former Minister of the Crown, he is not suggesting that Parliament abdicate its responsibility in regard to treaty making, or the representation of Canada, and our capacity, our right and obligation to conclude treaties in the national interest. If that is the position of the Liberal Party, let the Liberal Party state it clearly, because this Parliament speaks for all Canadians.

COMMITMENT TO NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

Mr. Jim Manly (Cowichan—Malahat—The Islands): Mr. Speaker, my question is for the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans. When the Prime Minister was away in Africa, in the special debate on January 28 the Minister made a clear and unambiguous commitment that everybody in Canada, particularly everybody in Newfoundland, could understand. He said:

> Our commitment to the people of Newfoundland and Labrador is that any price which is too high for Newfoundland and Labrador is too high for Canada.

Why is the Minister now backing away from that, hedging, and qualifying it in a thousand different ways? Does he stand by the commitment as he stated it on January 28, or not?

Hon. Thomas Siddon (Minister of Fisheries and Oceans): Mr. Speaker, I absolutely stand by those words. If the Hon. Member would reflect upon the quote I just read from the Prime Minister's words, he would find that those two positions are absolutely consistent. The Hon. Member is referring to a phrase taken out of context in something I said yesterday in Moncton, when asked point blank whether we would accept Newfoundland's demand to remove the reference to 2J3KL from the agreement which had been signed with France. I said: "We will not accede to that demand at this point. We will cross that bridge when we come to it", and that is all.

STATEMENT ATTRIBUTED TO NEWFOUNDLAND MINISTER OF FISHERIES

Mr. Jim Manly (Cowichan—Malahat—The Islands): Mr. Speaker, the statement which the Minister made on January 28 and the statement in the Prime Minister's letter are not exactly the same. I would like to ask him about a statement which was made by the Minister of Fisheries for Newfoundland who said that he was dumbfounded and confounded that there were not some explorations of other options instead of just trying to bribe France to the negotiating table. Why was the stick not used instead of just the carrot?

Hon. Thomas Siddon (Minister of Fisheries and Oceans): Mr. Speaker, what is so peculiar is that the Hon. Member and other members of the Opposition who say that these statements are well known have not yet come to accept these statements and commitments by the Government of Canada. I repeat, in the words of the Prime Minister, that the outcome will be in the best interests of the people of Newfoundland and Atlantic Canada or there will be no deal. Why does the Opposition refuse to accept that the Government is acting in the best interests of the fishermen, the people, and the provinces of Atlantic Canada?

* * *

HOUSE OF COMMONS

PRESENCE IN GALLERY OF INDONESIAN MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: I should like to draw the attention of Hon. Members to the presence in the gallery today of His Excellency Dr. Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia.

Some Hon. Members: Hear, hear!

PRESENCE IN GALLERY OF GOVERNMENT LEADER IN YUKON

Mr. Speaker: I also wish to draw to the attention of Hon. Members the presence in the gallery of the Honourable Tony Penikett, Government Leader in Yukon.

Some Hon. Members: Hear, hear!

PRESENCE IN GALLERY OF NORWEGIAN MINISTER OF DEFENCE

Mr. Speaker: May I also draw the attention of Hon. Members to the presence in the gallery of Mr. J. J. Holst, Minister of Defence for Norway.

Some Hon. Members: Hear, hear!

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HUMAN RIGHTS

EAST TIMOR—INVASION BY INDONESIAN TROOPS

Mr. Roland de Corneille (Eglinton—Lawrence): Mr. Speaker, the Secretary of State for External Affairs knows that Canada has allotted $300 million in aid through CIDA to

Indonesia over a five-year period. In fact, that represents the fourth largest Canadian aid program in all of Asia. How can the Government continue to ignore the fact that Indonesia has invaded East Timor with 40,000 troops and is conducting "Operation Extinction", which is tantamount to genocide? What kind of representations will the Secretary of State for External Affairs make to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia, Dr. Mochtar, who is in Ottawa at the present time?

Right Hon. Joe Clark (Secretary of State for External Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I trust that the Right Hon. Leader of the Opposition is embarrassed by this kind of grandstanding.

Mr. Turner (Vancouver Quadra): Not at all.

Mr. Clark (Yellowhead): He says that he is not, which speaks volumes for his judgment.

Some Hon. Members: Oh, oh!

Mr. Clark (Yellowhead): The Hon. Member is considerably out of date with his accusations with regard to East Timor. I have in fact discussed the matter with Dr. Mochtar during my visit to Indonesia in 1985. At our suggestion, the Canadian Ambassador in Indonesia was invited to visit East Timor to see conditions for himself. He believes the arguments which have been made by various groups are exaggerated. I am sure that I speak for the Government of Indonesia in indicating that they would be prepared—

Some Hon. Members: Oh, oh!

Mr. Clark (Yellowhead): —to welcome the Hon. Member to come and see for himself. It would be a change in the basis of his representations in the House, if they were based on fact.

REQUEST FOR REPRESENTATIONS TO UNITED NATIONS

Mr. Roland de Corneille (Eglinton—Lawrence): Mr. Speaker, in view of the incontrovertible evidence which has been put before the Government by the Roman Catholic Church, by the Red Cross, by all kinds of non-governmental organizations, and most recently by an editorial in *The Globe and Mail* in January of this year—

Some Hon. Members: Oh, oh!

Mr. de Corneille: In view of the representations made by non-governmental organizations, about which he pretends to be so concerned and whose advice he pretends to care about, what will the Minister do in terms of making representations before the United Nations Human Rights Commission, which is now in session in Geneva, to bring the dreadful situation that is presently taking place to the attention of that body and to see that this massacre is ended?

Right Hon. Joe Clark (Secretary of State for External Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the Hon. Member shares the view of the publisher of *The Globe and Mail* with regard to advertisements respecting South Africa. I repeat the point that I have just made in the House. There have been representations made by Canada to the Government of Indonesia. I have made them myself. There have been visits to East Timor by representatives of the Government of Canada. I would invite the Hon. Member, rather than relying upon the editorial opinion of *The Globe and Mail*, to learn the facts for himself and to avoid making accusations which he cannot support with facts.

MINISTER'S POSITION

Ms. Pauline Jewett (New Westminster—Coquitlam): Mr. Speaker, my question is directed to the Secretary of State for External Affairs and it is on the same subject.

Mr. Crosbie: Rambo Jewett.

Mr. Nystrom: There is "Codfather" Crosbie.

Ms. Jewett: Yes, the "Codfather". Is the Minister saying that he has received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia, from our Ambassador in Indonesia, and from other sources, sufficient evidence that the military occupation of East Timor has come to an end and that the massive human rights violations have also come to an end?

Right Hon. Joe Clark (Secretary of State for External Affairs): In a word, Mr. Speaker, yes.

• (1440)

EXPORT OF MILITARY GOODS TO INDONESIA

Ms. Pauline Jewett (New Westminster—Coquitlam): Mr. Speaker, that is not the evidence, as the Minister knows, that we have received from Amnesty International which is a body upon which we usually rely. May I ask specifically in my second question about Canadian arms exports to Indonesia which have been going on during the period of the military occupation of East Timor, to the tune of $2 million worth of military goods? Next month, High Tech 87 is encouraging further military exports to Indonesia. Will the Minister seriously look at the continuation of such exports in light of the reports that we have received from very reliable sources?

Right Hon. Joe Clark (Secretary of State for External Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I know the Hon. Member takes these matters seriously and would not want to engage in representations that would be misleading. She made reference to the export of military equipment. The military equipment in question is not arms. She made reference to the question of massive violations of human rights and asked if I was satisfied that those were not occurring. I am satisfied that there are not massive violations of human rights.

There was very legitimate room for concern for a period of time with regard to this situation in East Timor. It is our information that that cause for concern has diminished considerably in recent years. I would welcome the Member to acquaint herself with the current facts in East Timor.

Ms. Jewett: I have.

* * *

HOUSE OF COMMONS

PRESENCE IN GALLERY OF NEW BRUNSWICK MINISTER OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Mr. Speaker: I wish to draw the attention of Members to the presence in the gallery of the Hon. Robert Jackson, Minister of the Environment for the Province of New Brunswick.

Some Hon. Members: Hear, hear!

* * *

TRADE

CANADA-UNITED STATES LUMBER AGREEMENT—REMANUFACTURING COMPANIES

Hon. Lloyd Axworthy (Winnipeg—Fort Garry): Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the Minister for International Trade. The Minister will know that the delegation sent to Washington on Friday to renegotiate the lumber agreement on behalf of the secondary lumber manufacturers failed to get any agreement from the United States Government to reopen Appendix B. Considering this now presents a threat to close to 80 to 100 companies across Canada, would the Minister tell us what specific concrete actions the Government will take to assist that industry at a time when it is faced with total relocation or total dissolution?

Hon. Pat Carney (Minister for International Trade): Mr. Speaker, the Hon. Member's information is at variance with my own. I have been advised by my officials that they tabled their arguments with the U.S. officials. I have already told the House, I believe, that I met with Under-Secretary Bruce Smart in Switzerland who agreed that the remanufacturers should not be paying tax on the value added, as is enshrined in the agreement. The U.S. officials undertook to take the list, to consult with higher officials, and get back to us.

REQUEST FOR RENEGOTIATION OF APPENDIX B

Hon. Lloyd Axworthy (Winnipeg—Fort Garry): Mr. Speaker, by way of supplementary I would say to the Minister that, based upon the committee hearings of last week, she will know that it will be a matter of a week or two before these industries are forced to take drastic action, either to move across the border or shut down.

Considering that the External Affairs officials have already called industry people to say that the meetings were not successful, will the Minister personally intervene with the Secretary of Commerce and ask right now for a proper renegotiation of Appendix B before these industries are put out of business?

Hon. Pat Carney (Minister for International Trade): Mr. Speaker, I have just told the House that I have already done that, at least in the person of the Under-Secretary of Commerce in Switzerland. The officials when they met Friday, as I said, tabled the changes to the Appendix B list, about which the industry was carefully consulted. I think the Hon. Member is aware that the original Appendix B list was an industry list—

Mr. Axworthy: No.

Miss Carney: —that was supplied to the U.S. negotiators. It was an industry list supplied by the remanufacturers which was not complete.

Mr. Axworthy: And you cut it back. You reduced it.

Miss Carney: We are making every effort to address this matter and I am glad I have the Hon. Member's support for it.

* * *

TARIFFS

IMPORT DUTY ON SKI-BOOTS AND BINDINGS

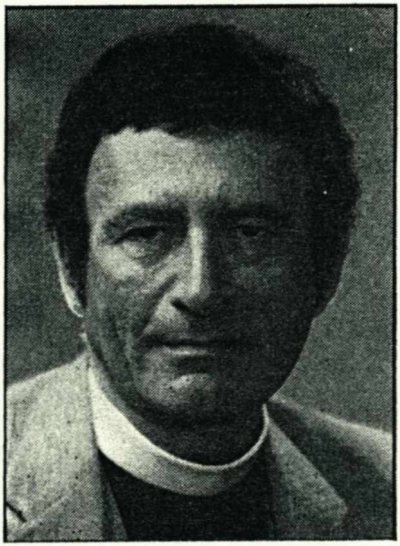
Mr. Bob Brisco (Kootenay West): Mr. Speaker, my question is for the Minister of State for Finance. As the Minister is aware, a three-year duty remission on imports of downhill ski-boots and bindings expired last month resulting in a very hefty increase in the import duty on these products. As no ski-boot or binding manufacturing industry exists in Canada, this duty places an unfair and unnecessary burden on the shoulders of Canadian skiers, ski equipment retailers, and the Canadian winter tourism industry. Will the Minister tell the House why this duty remission was allowed to expire and when relief will be given to those negatively affected by this punitive tax measure?

Hon. Tom Hockin (Minister of State (Finance)): Mr. Speaker, with regard to this matter, the original decision to reduce the tariff was in fulfillment of an obligation we had as a result of the quotas we brought in on footwear. Those quotas are expiring and, therefore, the tariff relief will be finished ordinarily.

As you know, Mr. Speaker, in this country we do not have that many manufacturers of ski equipment. We want to encourage that industry to develop, and the Tariff Act is really in place to try to develop this climate. Let me also tell the Hon. Member that we are trying to find a way to get reciprocal relations with foreign countries, not only with regard to this sector but other sectors. Therefore, the Hon. Member's representations affect all trade policy and we will take them into account.

Roland A Toronto

Ufficio di Toronto Roland, il vostro rappresentante a Ottawa ha un ufficio a Toronto dove potete rivolgervi se avete difficolta con pratiche che riguardano pensioni, sussidi di disoccupazione passaporti, cittadinaza, ecc.

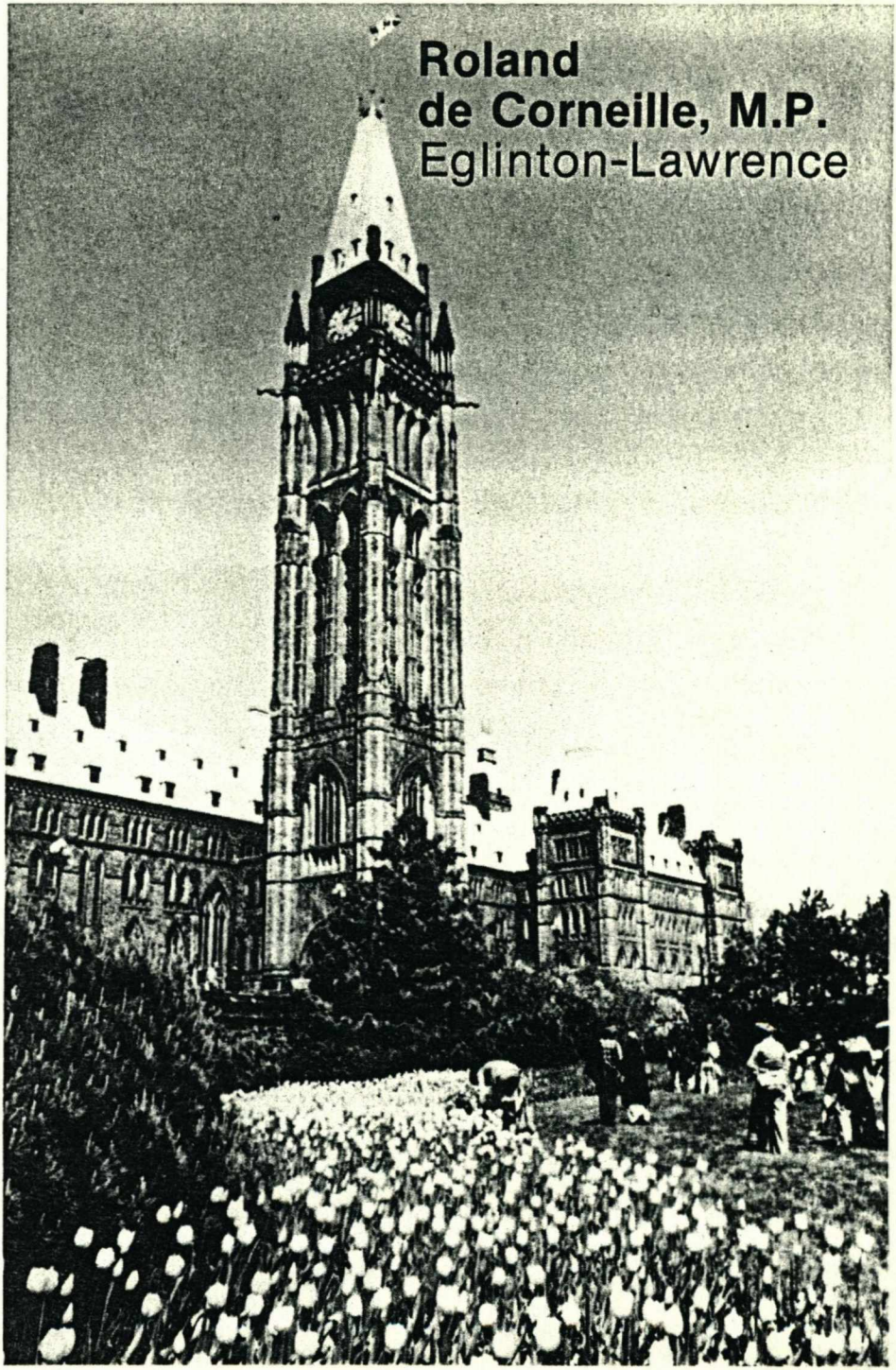


L'indirizzo é:
suite 205
491 Lawrence Avenue West
Toronto, Ontario
Telephone: 783-3329

Quest' estate Roland, come in Passato, trascorrera molte ore visitando di porta in porta i residenti del nostro distretto per poter discutere con voi i problemi che vi stanno a cuore a ascoltare le vostre opinioni sul suo operato e quello del governo. Roland spera inoltre di poter organizzare dei "coffee parties" nelle varie zone. Fate, attenzione potete trovare un invito tra la posta!

Se la vostra organizzazione o gruppo ha in programma una cerimonia, Roland vi sara molto grato se glielo farete sapere.

"The above message is informing our Italian friends of Roland's office hours and phone number. It also explains that Roland will be visiting within the riding during the summer to meet with constituents and listen to their concerns."


Roland
de Corneille, M.P.
Eglinton-Lawrence

Human Rights ranks high on Turner's Agenda

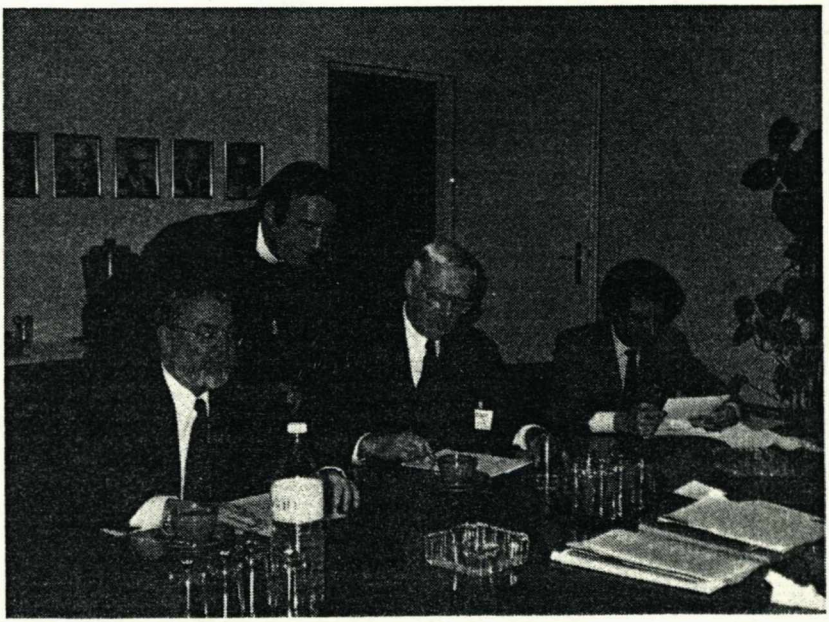
John Turner's recent shuffle of responsiblities resulted in giving the area of Human Rights its own portfolio. **Mr. Turner has named Roland as the first Human Rights critic** because of his considerable experience in this field. He is very pleased with his new duties which not only include the Canadian scene, but the International as well.

As the new critic, Roland's attention first turned to Indonesia's horrendous violation of Human Rights, especially against East Timor and Irian Jaya. Roland discovered that the Canadian government over the next five years will be giving Indonesia $300 million through CIDA. Based on this information Roland raised the issue with the Rt. Hon. Joe Clark, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, that over one third of the population of East Timor has been killed since the Indonesian invasion in December 1975. The Minister in the House of Commons dismissed all allegations against Indonesia, but requested more information.

Roland has responded to the Minister's denial by providing evidence supplied to him by representatives from various Human Rights Organizations that he compiled at the United Nations Human Rights Conference he attended recently in Geneva.

Some of the representatives from the various Human Rights Organizations Roland met and spoke with include **Pax Christi International**, the **Government of France**, the **Government of Portugal**, the **Australian Council for Overseas Aid (OCFOA)**, **Pax Romana,** the **Canada-Asian Working Group**, the **Holy See**, and **Amnesty International**. These representatives informed Roland of Indonesia's indecent assault on the people of East Timor and Irian Jaya. He also met with **Indonesian** representatives to convey his concerns.

Roland has passed over to the Canadian government the evidence he collected in Geneva, and is now pressing the government to do everything it can to put an end to the massacre being carried out by Indonesia against defenceless and primitive tribes.



Roland with representatives of the Canadian Delegation in Geneva.

THE GLOBE AND MAIL Jan. 9th /87

TORONTO, CANADA.

East Timor's tragedy

There are invasions and there are invasions...

When the Soviet Union occupies Afghanistan, or when Vietnam occupies Kampuchea, the West stridently condemns their actions. This, after all, is communist aggression. But when capitalist, pro-Western Indonesia occupies East Timor, the West readily assents.

The West is not alone in its double standard. When Israel occupies the West Bank, the Arab states are appalled: Moslems should not be conquered by infidels. But when Indonesia, the world's largest Moslem state, oppresses the predominantly Catholic East Timorese, Arab capitals are silent.

Indeed, much of the world has been indifferent since Indonesia's invasion in December, 1975, snuffed out East Timor's brief bid for independence. Portugal, the colonial ruler for most of the previous 450 years, still claims to be the rightful authority.

The United Nations has repeatedly opposed Indonesia's takeover and demanded East Timorese self-determination. But the UN's last resolution was in 1982. Indonesia has effectively defied its will — and not for the first time. In 1969, it annexed West Irian after holding a sham vote among the local Papuans. (The UN had required that they be consulted on their future.)

Even more deplorable than the denial of self-determination in East Timor has been the brutal violation of human rights which has accompanied that denial. Amnesty International in 1985 published a report that documented "cases of extrajudicial executions, 'disappearances', torture, arbitrary arrest and detention, and unfair trials which had taken place in the territory since the Indonesian invasion."

An estimated 250,000 of the island's 650,000 people have been killed in the Indonesian army's no-holds-barred campaign to quash FRETILIN, the Timorese Marxist guerrillas who seek independence. The army summarily executed rebels who surrendered or were captured; even Timorese who took no part in the resistance "disappeared" or died of starvation.

Indonesia's rape of East Timor has been treated with aplomb by both the United States and Canada. The day before President Suharto ordered in his 20,000 troops, he was visited in Jakarta by then-president Gerald Ford and then-secretary of state Henry Kissinger. Dr. Kissinger told reporters that "the United States understands Indonesia's position on the question" of East Timor.

This was a virtual invitation to invade, though the United States reportedly asked Indonesia to delay by a day — until the U.S. leaders had departed. Since the Indonesian army was almost totally armed with U.S.-supplied military equipment, the U.S. had leverage with which to oppose the invasion had it wished.

Since then, as Indonesia has tried to consolidate its conquest, the United States has opposed UN votes for East Timor's self-determination. So has Canada. Former external affairs minister Allan MacEachen even asserted that "significant numbers of East Timorese requested the Indonesian authorities to intervene."

Ottawa has been reluctant to rock the Indonesian boat because of its economic ties with this potential Pacific power. Canada is the third largest foreign investor in Indonesia, and has lavished more development aid on it than on any other non-Commonwealth country. Canada even holds trade fairs to promote military exports to Indonesia.

For four decades, Ottawa has refused to recognize the Soviet annexation of the Baltic states. Yet, after only a few years, Canada considers East Timor's takeover a *fait accompli* and its torment small cause for complaint. Thus does principle bow to expediency.

Seat of power